

Viti Levu

212

BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM
HONOLULU, HAWAII

FIELD NOTE BOOK

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(yes - see list that
Alling has)

Subject

Insects

Locality

Kauai

Member of Staff

Alling

Date

July - Sept. 1934

Sat. Feb. 10, 1934

F218 Collected additional fossils from
Cg. ab Richm. Quarry on Water Bay.

(See 160) - additional material

Feb. 11.

Mon. Feb. 11.

With W. T. C. Edwards to 6½ miles

F219 quarry. Coll. few specimens.

On to new quarry opened in

F220 lnsit at 7½ miles. Red dark

gray, rude columnar joints, much

locally by faulting.

F221 - ~~the~~ fine dolomitic dolomite

much weathered porphyritic igneous

rich.

F222 Saw Job Cuttles carbon in clay

+ iron grain samples from Turke-

ghol forged. The claim £1500

were shipped in 1932 (total value £1000)

1

20

2

the first of a series
of 50 ft. thick beds.
Laramie May 6, 1921.

On south side of valley
of W. Fork Rock River about
10 feet in altitude about
5 miles from town, all sand
on either side, a tributary to
Mortons & in Horseshoe Range
just above perfect 500'.

Rock showing altered sandstone
surrounded on all sides by dolomite
of Cosette. At small points the
dolomite can be seen clinging steeply
down side under the altered sandstone
which is sometimes in vicinity
of hot springs.

On NE slope of Kowee Hill fossil
mudstones are interbedded with undolite
trap - action of sandstone is Mortons
and f. Mortons undolite consists

of two series separated by mudstones.
(And. on Costilla and in lower th.
in NE part of Mortons see upper)

The higher portion the dolomites
responsible for erosion of undolite
by weathering solution which allowed
it to be taken by propulsive action
reformed on bedrock in altered zone

in undolite. Subsequent denudation
caused dolomite to stand
out on hill - Exposure of undolite very
limited - scarcely exceeding length hill

Only rock seen on hill is
white gray or yellowish. The dolomite
with no fossils in upper portion
with yellow or brown color with
dark grey fine-grained light
colored rock below and white
area - the latter is sandstone
altered by precipitation

See geological sketch

4

relative quiet & desolation by
which occur in lake or tidal
area of greatest importance
as centers of colonization
and propagation of various
material. Kind of fish and
other life would be as follows
average 3-967 feet depth spec
of very desolate area of 30 miles
5000 per sq. miles fish

F223 ~~1st~~ nd tidal pool south of Tidem
Center - about 1/2 mile offshore

Redoubt Bay - Known Road

F224 Hamlin - Seaport

F224A Wadlow's Point - Hamlin ^{City} - 1/2 mile
from Hamlin - action for
new wharf - action for
foreme.

Tide also good to harbor hence

west end of Hamlin & Hamlin

with Hamlin Harbor. T

and all are nearly dry ground
soptiles will live either on
bar, or low land & up marsh
the lake of long Wilson and
Allen & their spurs are in the
water - not a single deposit.

The way road to Utica Bay
continues from known N - Hamlin

& then follows the new Hamlin

& then it goes continuing to nor

ther side to head of Utica Bay

the upper part of the Hamlin

road is rough - wet & rocky

& very little heavy task for (all) at

one time but some section

they are built up of high

cliffs. Exp. of grade to be done in

the winter & spring of the year

or

6

Long and dark, went to the south
bank and found a few small
pieces of gold, the gravel
was very hard and uniform
and red in color.

Very strong wind and high
water level in the creek
and a very poor mortar & pestle
will be used to get gold, the
red soil being quite hard
and slow to wash off the
wind of water a high tide
and strong winds, however
constant gentle ebb - will give
a quick rate of time it seems
as though the water would
not be affected by
the wind or waves.

I could not be anxious to find
the gold content nearly as high as
that of the river but pocket - washing
most gold, in my focus occurs in the
water below a thin vein of
minerals here the gold is
in small, tiny & grainy or flat
pieces in tiny gravel in some cases
the sand & silt are shot through
tiny darker pieces "peppered".

Most of the gravel
is covered by short grass bunches, which are
mostly & washing gives good results almost
everywhere, so far as I can see no cuttings
of a rich drift rock in the teacher cut
have as yet missed the fine rock &
may not have seen a single one.

At a slight bank, I am getting a
lot of sand & gravel, the low place toward
the river, sand being too fine to be
washed out of the drift with the rock except
with care. This material about 100 ft.

is 1200 ft. above the river
I think mostly from gravel with

a small mix of fine gravel which
is to be a large part gold.

This gravel is very large
by size of stones about 100 ft.

in diameter, for a good deal
of the gravel.

At 1000 ft. above the river
you will find a lot of 5

& 10 ft. boulders & sand stones
minerals, about sand stones
are in veins of 15 sq. yds. of the

area. These are all washed
out of the drift and washed

out of the drift and washed
out of the drift and washed

out of the drift and washed

out of the drift and washed

we have already

washed

out of the drift

and washed

out of the drift

F233 - Station 20 - 2nd bed of sand
below top of section -
1/25

F234 - Station 21 - about 1/2 mile below
Station 20

F235 - Station 22 - about 1/2 mile below
Station 21

F236 - Station 23 - just below the
left bank of Marsh river, Favona
(See hand Dept map) - Spec
from Estrella

F237 add 2d from Quarry - Sept 11

(continued from page 12) very complicated. Below the 200 ft. point the beds trend to west-north but would
be more or less horizontal near station 21 in the
water table area sulphurizing bacteria would
not tolerate such acidified zones and will
not affect the calcareous.

The water table seems to be located at
and the effect on weathering would be
similar with more slowly acting weathering
in the very strong local channels.

Below 200 ft. is also similar but
yet has a more "effete" appearance with
more rounded features & few more "poling"
out channels but

(1) Rhythmite - only 6' off from
dark streaks and fragments of oyster shells
& other material and - 1/2 ft.

(2) Rhythmite - thin
The rhythmites are thin layers of
the blackish grey muds - the rhythmic
bands being probably derived probably
by wave action - the white streaks
are due to

(3) The same rhythmites
but they are much thicker 1/2 ft.
or more and appear to be
representative of large wave action
and rippled surface of the

(4) The same rhythmites
but they are much thicker 1/2 ft.
or more and appear to be
representative of large wave action
and rippled surface of the

(5) The same rhythmites
but they are much thicker 1/2 ft.
or more and appear to be
representative of large wave action
and rippled surface of the

to the sea at Rockland by boat and
then followed the coast of Maine
and the coast of New Brunswick
mostly north and west.

March 20, 1860.

The weather was very bad
for the last two days and the
last night it rained all day.
The wind was from the south
and was followed by a
gale of wind which continued
with great violence until the
morning. The wind was
so strong that it was generally with
fear and other great danger to
travel.

The last two days were very bad
as the road was very bad and
what can be done must be managed
with difficulty and care
as the roads were not made
so good for so bad a climate
and there was no shelter or safety
for travel but to take a long time
to walk along.

The condition of manufacture of the
gold in this "mine" or vein which makes
the metal to enter the veins will
not last long as the metal will
be used up in a short time
and the metal will be
lost to some extent, then we will
go to another to get the gold
the following day of the inundation.

March 21, 1860.

1860 - 1860 - 1860

March 22, 1860 - 1860

Spent the morning in the
forest to take some deer tracks and
also found the first signs of the Indians
as found by shooting a number of
rabbits. The first shot they left

the track of deer.

For the first few hours in search
of 1800 deer tracks. But as we
had to go to the river to get water
we did not get to the deer
game of 1800.

March 23, 1860.

Left the forest and took a path
and the trail of the deer tracks and
walked back to town in search of
water.

For the first few hours in search
of 1800 deer tracks. But as we
had to go to the river to get water
we did not get to the deer

game of 1800.

For the first few hours in search
of 1800 deer tracks. But as we
had to go to the river to get water
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game of 1800.

- 800' and dipping for south of 4,000'
 - along a dip of 10° - 700' thickness with base
 - in thick flour - total part off, growth is even
 of 200'

Fiji Gold production to date (Sept. 3, 1934)

Vannalum

2,837 oz. @ £7-14-0 (Fiji currency) =

£21,344-18-0

@ £6-19-3 (Sterling) = (plus)

£19-12-3 (price warren
up toward)

£7-0-0)

Vitilevu

321 oz. @ £7-14-0 (Fiji currency) =

£2,471-14-0

@ £6-19-3 (Sterling) =

£2,234-19-3 +

(price warren
up toward)

£7-0-0)

Wed. Sept. 12th

£238 Nasongo - 95 blocks on land held

near former station - see map

for exact location.

Thur. Sept. 13th

£239 South of Nasongo at old station

362. - additional collection - see

map for exact location. On

return trip faced from sta. to

point where trail crosses Kulumai

Creek - 1833 paces and on to

crossing of Wainibai Creek - 1943 p.

- check this with map distance & cf. will

have "rough ground" facing (the

Nasongo face includes some switchbacks

not shown on map).

18

19

90

91

91

(262)

Ladd

XIV

Vitilevu

262

Ladd

XIV.

Vitilevu

06

16

98
100

